

THE DAILY MISSOURIAN

Published every evening (except Saturday and Sunday) and Sunday morning by The Missouriian Association, Incorporated, Columbia, Mo., Frank H. King, President and Editor; A. G. Hinman, Business Manager.

Address all communications to THE DAILY MISSOURIAN, Columbia, Missouri.

Office: Virginia Building, Downtown. Phone: Business, 55; News, 274.

Entered at the postoffice, Columbia, Mo., as second-class mail.

Year, \$2.50; month, 25 cents; copy, 5 cents.

The Missouriian receives the dispatches of the United Press Associations.

Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations.

WHO REPRESENT US?

Offhand can you tell what was the occupation of your congressman or state representative before he became a member of one or other of the assemblies?

The Independent in a recent issue charts the previous occupations of members of Congress in comparison with the occupations of the general voting public. The chart shows that the lawyer is first choice of the people to represent them. Nearly sixty per cent of our congressmen are elected from a profession numbering 120,000. "Thus, about three-fifths of the members of Congress are chosen from a group comprising less than one-half of one per cent of the gainfully employed males in that profession."

The farming class which represents 20 per cent of the male voting population has 3 per cent of the entire membership of Congress. The chance of the lawyer going to Congress then is apparently 1200 times as great as that of the farmer."

Ten per cent of Congress is business trained; men chosen from mercantile professions; six per cent are newspaper men; four per cent are educators, three per cent are farmers; two per cent are real estate men; two per cent are bankers; and fifteen per cent are of other occupations.

"There seems to be in our congress no small group of men engaged in mechanical industry as is the case in the British parliament. We have no labor party made up of wage-workers. It would be natural to suppose that the Socialists would choose a working man, but the one Socialist in Congress is a lawyer."

The Open Column

A Reply to "Taxpayer."

Editor the Missouriian: Is it true that the money spent by the city, and paid by the "Taxpayer" should be for paid necessity. The money spent for the fire-department and police is an investment, the same as any other money spent, and the return is greater than on the ordinary investment. We want efficient men in office and to get this caliber of man, it is necessary to spend money. It is very probable that the city could have had a cheaper fire chief, but the question is, would the department have been the efficient up-to-date department that we now have?

The fire chief says he must have a machine with which to do his work. The machine bought by the city, and stored near the city hall is useless to the chief. He is not allowed to take it on his inspection tours, and if taken to a fire along with the fire truck, he would break the rules passed by the council, and not be allowed to take his "joy-ride" to the entertaining fire.

The chief does not object to the use of his "own feet and legs," and will willingly make the tour of the city on inspection by this method. But he is supposed to be present at all fires, and if he is in the north part of the city, and a fire breaks in the south part, he would have to be a "walking Weston" to cover this ground. And he would be there in time to see the smoking debris in all its glory.

The motorcycle is practicable on the paved streets, but there are streets in Columbia that are not paved—and plenty of them. In the mud, this machine can neither pull, nor be ridden with any speed, and the chief would be afoot again. The chief is willing to go on his motorcycle, if the Taxpayer is willing to wait for the fire department when his home catches on fire.

There are two calls at the same time once in 45 years, as experience shows. But if this time came, and two important buildings were on fire, is the fire department prepared? They can walk back to the station, ask permission to take the "joy car" out, which is never taken out as an auxiliary car, and arrive at the fire—sometime soon. Meanwhile, the taxpayers' property is consumed.

In suggesting that the automobile be used, Taxpayer admits that the chief should have the use of a car. But he has not—that is why he has

asked for one. There are few men who would take the place of the chief and be kept from home, and keep the hours that he is compelled to be on duty. The city does not provide him salary to buy equipment, and if the city does not furnish the necessary money to enable the department to work efficiently, the consequences is up to them and not him. S. R.

HOW TO MAKE JELLY "JELL"

Addie D. Root of the University Gives Instructions.

It is just about the time to make jelly from apples, quinces, peaches, or pears as from any other kind of fruit. If you know how, according to Miss Addie D. Root of the Missouri College of Agriculture. All that is necessary is to add enough tartaric or citric acid to the juice to make it taste about as sour as a good sour apple. This usually means about a level teaspoonful to a quart of juice. It destroys the delicate flavor of peach and pear juice somewhat but improves the flavor of sweet apple and quince juice.

Blackberries, blueberries, raspberries, partially ripe grapes, crab apples, sour apples, and plums usually make good jelly because they have enough acid already and also contain a substance called pectin which must be present and must be brought out with the juice by heating if jelly is to be made. That is why jelly-makers do not simply press out the juice from cold fruit. All apples and similar fruits have enough pectin for jelly-making purposes.

In making apple jelly, cover the fruit with water before cooking and boil twenty or thirty minutes. After boiling has continued ten or fifteen minutes, add about three-quarters of a cup of sugar for every cup of juice, the sugar that will be required should have been measured into a pan and warmed in the oven for a while before it is added. It should be carefully stirred in to prevent burning.

As soon as the glasses are filled with the hot jelly they should be set in a cool place while jelling takes place. They should be sealed from the air but if the jelly has been slightly overcooked, it may be covered with pieces of glass and allowed to harden in the sun. When it is well-set pour hot paraffin over the top and put clean tin covers on the glasses.

ARKANSAS PLANTERS WILL INSPECT NORTHERN FARMS

Today a group of Arkansas planters and farmers will start on an educational tour of inspection through Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. The Arkansans to the number of forty will travel in autos and the object of their long trip is to study approved methods of raising beef cattle and fitting same for market. These men are anxious to get into the cattle business and want to do it in the right way. That is the reason they wish to study methods of the northern feeders who have achieved success at the business.

The St. Louis National Stock Yards (the logical market for Arkansas livestock) is the only big market to be included in the itinerary of the party.

D. R. Forrester, animal husbandman of the University of Arkansas extension division, planned this tour and is in charge of the arrangements. He is receiving the active assistance of the Arkansas Profitable Farming Bureau.

All cars will meet at Cape Girardeau on the night of August 22. They will start for St. Louis the next morning, Wednesday August 23, traveling along the west side of the Mississippi River. The schedule as planned, is as follows: August 24, Bloomington, Ill.; August 25, Sterling, Ill.; August 26, Davenport, Iowa; August 27, Des Moines, Iowa.

August 28 and 29 the members of the party will watch the judging of beef cattle at the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines. The exhibit of livestock at the Iowa State Fair is equal to any livestock show in the world, and possibly the largest.

On the morning of August 30 the party will start south and spend the night at Harris, Mo. August 31 they will be at Columbia, Mo., and September 1 at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. The bankers and commission men of this market have invited the Arkansans to be their guests at a banquet September 1. They wish to discuss the beef cattle situation in Arkansas and the subject of loans on cattle at this banquet.

"The trip will be made as cheaply as possible so as to enable as many as possible real live stock men to make the trip," says Mr. Forrester. "Some of the men plan to wear overalls and jumpers on the trip, taking along another suit to wear at Des Moines and at the banquet in East St. Louis. Some of the men plan to camp out at night and to take along their own meals. The entire cost of the trip should not exceed \$40 and many of the men will make it for much less than that.

After we pass St. Louis, going north,

WHAT IS THE FARMER'S INSTITUTE?

Samuel M. Jordan, Farmer's Institute Lecturer, Tells of Its Organization and Purpose—Asks Some Questions.

By SAMUEL M. JORDAN
(Farmer's Institute Lecturer.)

The Farmers' Institute is not "for men only"—all who attend will find a cordial welcome. The Farmers' Institute is a meeting for farmers and town men alike who are soundly and truly interested in the community. It is, more than anything else, a country life conference where men meet on the common level. Farm matters will be discussed. Let us try to find out some of our farm troubles, that we do not know that we have, and try to find a remedy for those—and others that we do know that we have, but have not yet found a cure!

These are questions that strike at the heart and pulse of agriculture—aren't they worth our careful consideration?

Any questions may be brought up for discussion, and it is well for every one to take part in such as would be of interest. The following might be of some interest at this time:

Here Are a Few Questions.

Does your soil produce as it should? If not, do you know what is the trouble, or what element of fertility it may lack? If you do not know what is the trouble, how would you attempt to correct it?

Do you get as much grain as you should from the straw? If not, do you know why? You remember that when you sow grain in a feed lot that you do not get as much grain as you should in proportion to the straw, also that it commonly "straw falls" badly. Do you know why? Are you willing to admit that something somewhere is wrong? You may say that it is too rich, but do you know you are right on that matter?

If your potatoes all go to top, do you blame the moon with the mischief, or do you think you can give other logical reasons? Is your soil sour? Do you know what plants do well in a sour soil, and what ones do well in a sweet soil?

Do you know that commonly your

poorest soil contains the most acid, and why?

Are you keeping your soil as fertile as it ever was? If you are not, do you not think that you may be farming wrong?

If you have made good money on your farm, but in so doing you have destroyed the fertility of the land, do you not think that you may have made a good deal of failure after all at the game?

Does Your Soil Wash Badly?

If you are not keeping up your soil fertility, can it be that you do not know how?

Does your soil wash badly? If so, do you know the most up to date methods of preventing it the best?

Do you know the supplementary crops that will add to your corn yield, and build your soil at the same time, at comparatively no first cost to you?

Most any one can make a living on a fertile farm, with plenty of money or credit to rightly equip it, but it takes a man with good brain and muscle and energy to use both to make good on a worn out farm. Then do you not think that the man on a worn out farm would use good judgment in finding out all he can and get all the information that you or any one may have for him?

Suppose you went in debt \$25 an acre for your farm 25 years ago and paid off the debt in 25 years—you did better than the average, did you not? That same farm now should bring at least \$100 an acre. If you paid 1-4 down on your 160 you had to have \$1,000 in cash.

In Cash to Mortgage.

Now, some young man wants to buy it of you and if he has to pay you the 1-4 down he must have \$4,000 in cash where you needed only \$1,000 to buy the same farm. If he farms just as well as you did or makes the same money above expenses each year, you see it will take him just \$0 years to pay off the mortgage. If he pays for it in the same time that it took you, he must make four blades of grass grow where you grew one, four ears of corn grow where you grew one, or he must make four times as much clear as you made. Do you think he can do it? Could you do it yourself?

Are you getting your money's worth out of your pastures? What plants do you grow in your pastures from which you get no value, and why do you grow them? Do you have green pasture for your hogs all the season? Do you not think that would be a good scheme.

Do you know whether or not your alfalfa seed contains Russian thistle? Or your red clover seed contains buckhorn, bracted plantain, or curled dock? Or your timothy seed contains black seeded plantain, or red top seed? Or your sweet clover seed has Canada thistle in it? Or your Alsike has red top sorrell? Would you know these seeds if you saw them? Would you know red top sorrell if you saw it growing? It is one of the worst of weed pests but does not have much of a start in this state at this time.

Can You Find the Hessian Fly?

Can you inspect your wheat for Hessian fly? Do you know that this would be one of the most easily controlled of most any serious insect pest if all who grow wheat just knew three things in its life history and all would co-operate in its destruction?

Is your seed corn "mellow"? You remember that in many places the 1915 wet weather did not allow corn to dry out in good condition before heavy frosts. What do you think caused the "mellowness?"

How much smut did you have in

your oats last year? Do you know how to prevent it?

These and many other questions may be brought up, and you are urged to ask questions. If you have no other object, ask them just to see if the speaker or other folks can answer. It may make some fun any way.

If you do not know how to test your soil, bring in some moist soil and we will make the test for you.

If you are not sure about your grass seed being free from noxious grass seeds, bring a sample in and have it looked over. It will not cost you anything.

Examine the Seed Oats.

If you are not sure that your seed oats do not contain smut, let us look it over. If you do not know how to treat it, let us show you.

If you do not know about the fly in your wheat, bring some samples in and let us demonstrate.

What are you going to do about this farmers' meeting? Are you willing to help find out and remedy the condition that confronts the man on the farm who may have something to sell? Do you know that the food products, wheat, corn, cotton seed meal, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, dairy products to a large extent, the stock yards, and the banks that lend money to farmers with which to feed cattle are controlled by just a few men? What are you going to do to protect yourself? Let George do it? Or will you take off your coat and get on the firing line and make your best attempt to throw

off the hold that these vampires have upon our necks?

Are you with us or are you against us? Are you willing to do the part that you owe to yourself and to your community, or will you just take the medicine, and whine as so many of us have done?

HEADQUARTERS AT AURORA

J. H. Mote Will Conduct Agricultural Extension Work.

Aurora, Mo., has been selected as the agricultural extension service as field headquarters for J. H. Mote, who was appointed in July as district agent in Southwest Missouri. From this city Mr. Mote will carry on work in Newton, McDonald, Lawrence, Barry, Christian, Stone, and Taney counties. His relation to these counties will be very similar to the relation which a county agricultural agent holds to the single county, which he operates.

Mr. Mote will give his attention mainly to the organization of farmers and farm boys and girls into clubs, so that he can work with groups of people just as an instructor on the campus works with a class. Because of the large area included in his territory, Mr. Mote will not be able to give the individual service that a county agent does. Mr. Mote's salary is paid entirely by the state University.

At the Carthage Fair, August 29, 30 and 31, Mr. Mote will consult with farmers in the rest tent furnished by the Joplin Globe. He will also have charge of a demonstration school at an agricultural fair to be held at Aurora, October 10, 11 and 12.



SUNDAY clothes don't make a gentleman, an' "processes" don't make a quality tobacco. Those are jobs for Nature. VELVET is nature-cured.

Velvet Joe

Low Rate Excursion

Via WABASH

Fare \$2.50 Round Trip

Columbia to St. Louis, and Kansas City and return.

Tickets on sale to St. Louis and Kansas City for all trains of Saturday, August 26th, limited for return passage on all trains of Sunday, August 27th.

No Baggage will be checked. No reduction for children. Tickets are not good in parlor or sleeping cars.

J. C. Abbott, Agent.

We Will Repair It

All work guaranteed. We specialize on Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

GOETZ & LINDSEY

918 Broadway

YEE SING

Will call for your Laundry

Family washing satisfactorily and cheaply done.

12 S. 7th Phone 745

TALK ABOUT MR. GLANCY AND THE MARQUETTE HOTEL ST. LOUIS A HOTEL for your Wife, Mother or Sister.

\$2.50 to St. Louis and Return via the KATY

For all trains leaving Columbia August 26th, the M. K. & T. will sell tickets to St. Louis and Return for \$2.50 good returning on all trains up to and including train leaving St. Louis 9 p. m. Aug. 27th. No baggage checked. Tickets not good in sleepers. Tel. 322.

H. L. WILSON, Ticket Agent.